THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1773. THE NUMBER 369.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

THE *following letter was written during the laſt ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, and would then have been publiſhed, had not a fondneſs for peace in the writer prevailed over the deſire of doing himſelf juſtice. The abſurdity of the interpretation of the paragraph which is there defended was ſo glaring, that he was in no doubt, when paſſion had ſubſided, and prejudice given way to ſound reaſoning, his reſpectable adverſary himſelf would eaſily diſcover his own precipitancy; and then, he is certain, he would not have been backward in acknowledging his miſtake. But a few days ago he ſaw, by a letter to the Reverend Mr. Henley, that the ſame ideas of the paſſage in queſtion were ſtill predominant. He then conſidered that a defence of his own character was become abſolutely neceſſary, and therefore finds himſelf obliged to lay the letter above mentioned before the public.*

To ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, *Eſquire.*

SIR,

IN a late debate concerning an American Epiſcopate, you thought proper to hold me up to the public as a deſpiſer of chriſtianity: For, ſpeaking of a paper ſigned Hoadleianus, after a great deal of invective, you made uſe of this expreſſion, "Doth he not ſet the chriſtian religion at nought?" The reaſon you aſſigned for ſuch extraordinary language was, that, in mentioning the qualifications requiſite to entitle men to a toleration, I recommended an acknowledgment of the obligations of morality, and the being and providence of God, as a teſt which afforded ample ſecurity to the ſtate; but ſubjoined, if this be not conſidered ſufficient, add the truth of the chriſtian religion. This declaration you ſaid ſhocked you, and you was the more concerned at it, becauſe it came, as you were informed, from the pen of a Clergyman. That circumſtance you conſidered, I preſume, an aggravation of my crime: But ſurely it behoved you to recollect that the more criminal infidelity is in a Clergyman the more culpable muſt be that man who brings ſuch an accuſation, unſupported by proper evidence. To prove that you ſtand expoſed to this charge will not be difficult.

Had I written a theological treatiſe, and aſſerted that chriſtianity was a matter of little or no importance, your cenſure would not have reſted upon its preſent ſandy foundation; but the ſubject of my letter was confined to civil toleration; my enquiry was not directed to matters which concern the eternal happineſs of mankind. The moſt effectual method of encouraging population, promoting arts, ſciences, commerce, and manufactures, was the object I had in view. In order to attain this ſalutary end, nothing but the peaceable behaviour of its ſubjects is the concern of government; for this the teſt I mentioned is full and ſufficient. Where will you find a more inoffenſive, induſtrious people than the Pagans who inhabit the banks of the Ganges? A conſiderable number of theſe Pagans are now ſubject to the government of the Britiſh India company. Doth chriſtianity recommend their extirpation? Is it incumbent upon the Miniſters of the goſpel to teach ſuch a horrid doctrine? I wiſh, Sir, you would point out the paſſages of holy writ, wherein we are forbidden to tolerate Infidels or Pagans of any denomination. The Clergy have been frequently and juſtly condemned for encouraging perſecution; but I may venture to affirm that, in this Proteſtant country, I am the firſt Clergyman who ever was cenſured, and you the firſt Layman, who dared to cenſure a Clergyman, for inculcating UNIVERSAL TOLERATION.

The Jewiſh law, indeed, ſentences every Iſraelite who apoſtatizes to be ſtoned to death; but what is the reaſon of this command? The Jews lived under a theocracy; God was their legiſlator, and the idolater was puniſhed as a traitor. But do theſe circumſtances take place in any government beſides? However, theſe ſame Jews, in many caſes, tolerated. They are expreſsly enjoined *not to vex or oppreſs the ſtranger*. Accordingly they received, as proſelites of the gate, all who profeſſed the ſeven precepts of Noah, or, in other words, held the pure principles of deiſm. Further, although no Jew was permitted to become an idolater, yet we find the family of Rahab, and the nation of the Gibeonites, were allowed a free toleration; and in the countries conquered by the Kings of Judea we do not read of a ſingle inſtance of a perſon's being compelled to renounce the religion of his foreſathers. Is chriſtianity an inſtitution which breathes a ſmaller portion of the ſpirit of benevolence than judaiſm? Or ſhall a miniſter of Jeſus be treated with ſeverity for diſcovering a degree of philanthropy which would have been commended in the diſciple of Moſes?

Conſtantine, the firſt chriſtian Emperor, publiſhed an edict, in which a toleration is granted to infidels as well as chriſtians. *Et tum chriſtianis, tum aliis omnibus liberam optionem omnino daremus eam religionem ſequendi, quam ſibi in animos inducerent.* And again, *Caique detur copia, ſuam mentem ei religione addicendi, quam ipſe ſibi maxime convenire conſuerit.* How conformable this wiſe regulation was to the ſentiments of ſeveral chriſtian Divines, in the earlier ages of the church, will appear from the following citations. Tertullian ſays, *Nova lex ſe non vindicat ultore gladio.* The fathers of the Council of Toledo declare in favour of a univerſal toleration of infidels in theſe words: *Statuit ſancta ſynodus nemini ad credendum vim inferre.* And Gratian, commenting upon them, ſays, concerning the Jews, *Admonendi ſunt, non cogendi, argumento opus eſt non baculo.* Lanctantius, ſpeaking of the Pagans, argues thus: *Non expetimus ut deum noſtrum colat aliquis invitus, nec ſi non coluerit iraſcimur.* St. Athanaſius aſſures us, *Piæ religionis eſt non cogere ſed ſuadere.* And St. Chryſoſtom, in his commentary upon the goſpel of St. John, expreſſes himſelf pretty nearly in the ſame manner.

St. Hilary, likewiſe, in his epiſtle to the Emperor Conſtantine, gives atteſtation to our doctrine. His language would do honour to the warmeſt advocate for toleration, even in theſe modern ages of free enquiry. *Intelligit ſingularis ſapientia veſtra, non decere, non oportere cogi, et compelli invitos ac repugnantes: Idcirco laboratis, ut omnes* (meaning Jews, infidels, and heretics) *quibus imperatis dulciſſima libertate potiantur. Nec alia ratione quæ turbata ſunt componi, quæ divulſa ſunt coerceri poſſunt, niſi unuſquiſque nulla ſervitutis neceſſitate adſtrictus, integrum habeat vivendi arbitrium. Permittat lenitas tua populis, ut quos voluerint, quos elegerint audiant docentes, et divina myſteriorum ſolennia concelebrent.* Then he concludes with this noble declaration, *Deus univerſitatis eſt, obſequio non eget neceſſario, non requirit coactam confeſſionem; non fallendus eſt, non promerendus, nolit niſi volentem recepere, niſi orantem audire.* To theſe I could add the authority of Juſtin Martyr, Athenagoras, Minucius Felix, St. Auguſtine, and many others. Theſe venerable eccleſiaſtics, who vanquiſhed paganiſm, triumphed over arianiſm, donatiſm, pelaganiſm, and ſo many pernicious hereſies, the very enumeration of which I ſhould attempt in vain,

Mihi ſi linguæ centum ſunt, oraque centum,
Ferrea vox,

All unanimouſly agree that the belief of chriſtianity is not neceſſary for the purpoſe of a civil toleration. Now, Sir, conſider whether I, a ſimple Prieſt of Virginia, led by ſuch reſpectable authority, even though I were in an error, merited ſo ſevere an animadverſion as you was pleaſed to beſtow upon me. This, at leaſt, I can plead in my defence, *Cum patribus erravi.*

Let us now deſcend nearer to our own times. Luther, in his epiſtle to Jeſſelinus, declares in favour of a toleration of the Jews; and adds, *Se propter unum Judæum crucifixum omnibus favere Judæis.* * Melanchton, the glory of the reformed churches, aſſigns this as a reaſon for their toleration, *Quia Judæi antiquitus, etiam ſtante eorum politia ante chriſtum natum, ſi civitatem aliquam, aut populum bello deviciſſent, legem moſaicam ipſis non imponebant.* Oſiander and Capito militate in the ſame cauſe. Grotius, that great luminary of the proteſtant world, likewiſe pronounces judgment in our favour. Beſides many other arguments againſt perſecution, he joins with the hiſtorian Ammianus Marcellinus, in commending the Emperor Valentinian's treatment of unbelievers, *nec quemquem inquetavit, nequæ, ut hoc coleretur imperavit, aut illud; nec interdictis minacibus ſubjectorum cervicem ad id quod ipſe coluit inclinabat.* And Grotius, you know, lived and died in the faith. *Epiſcopius in his treatiſe de cauſes incredulitatis Judæorum,* makes uſe of this expreſſion: *Tolerantia tanto ſalutarior pauacæa mihi eſſe videtur; quod etam poſſit eſſe medium, quo judæis aperiatur oſtium, per quod ad chriſtum ingrediantur.*

Biſhop BARLOW ſays that neither the church nor ſtate can juſtly puniſh ſuch perſons (i. e. heretics and infidels) with loſs of livelihood, liberty, or life. He alſo tells us that force and compulſion may be means for a Pagan, but not for a chriſtian. The ſame venerable prelate, in his caſe of the Jews, enquires whether we are not bound in conſcience and equity to make them ſome ſatisfaction, by real kindneſs and civility, for the injuries done to their progenitors. Again, why may not Jews live in a chriſtian ſtate, though they be not baptiſed, and ſubmit not to the goſpel? And one paragraph runs thus: "The imperial and canon laws approve the living of Jews among chriſtians, and why it ſhould be thought unlawful amongſt us I know not." Of infidels in general, he ſays, "We commonly ſay the myſteries of the goſpel are ſuch as cannot be underſtood without the aſſiſtance of the bleſſed ſpirit of God; ſo that thoſe who want this aſſiſtance cannot poſſibly believe, and then it may be very queſtionable whether infidelity in ſuch be a ſin. Laſtly, if chriſtians turn infidels, they do not forfeit their livelihood, much leſs their life or liberty."

The Reverend and learned Doctor * Geddes uſes great freedom in cenſuring the Spaniards for their intolerant behaviour, both towards the Jews and Mahometans; nevertheleſs, he has always been conſidered as a ſhining ornament of the church of England. The following remark of an ingenious Mahometan had no ſmall influence upon another chriſtian † writer in favour of toleration; and I am inclined to think it cannot fail making a laſting impreſſion upon every ſenſible mind. "What inſtance have you upon record of any chriſtian, Gentile, or Jew, being moleſted upon account of religion, throughout the extenſive dominions of the Muſſulman's, even from our great prophet's appearance upon earth to this very hour; yet the vaſt ſtates of our invincible potentates ſwarm with numberleſs nations of the followers of Moſes and Jeſus. Did our victorious anceſtors ever once attempt to extirpate chriſtianity out of Spain, when it was in their power?"

I will now lay before you a few extracts from the incomparable Locke, an author whoſe ſentiments are likely to have greater influence upon you than any other, becauſe I have heard you publicly declare your approbation of him both as a writer and a chriſtian. "*a* If any people, congregated upon account of religion, ſhould be deſirous to ſacrifice a calf, I deny that that ought to be prohibited by a law. *b* It does not belong to the Civil Magiſtrate to make uſe of his ſword in puniſhing every thing indifferently that he takes to be a ſin againſt God. *c* The Magiſtrate ought not to forbid the preaching or profeſſing of any ſpeculative opinions in any church. *d* If a Jew do not believe the New Teſtament to be the word of God, he does not thereby alter any thing in mens civil rights. If a Heathen doubt of both the Teſtaments, he is not therefore to be puniſhed as a pernicious citizen. *e* Neither *Pagan*, nor *Mahometan*, nor *Jew*, ought to be excluded from the civil rights of the commonwealth becauſe of their religion. If we allow *Jews* to have private houſes and dwellings amongſt us, why ſhould we not allow them to have ſynagogues?"

You ſee, then, how many and what great names I can produce in behalf of my opinion "that the belief of chriſtianity is not neceſſary for the purpoſe of a civil toleration." Are theſe men to be numbered among the deſpiſers of the chriſtian religion? If they be, where muſt we look for a defence of it? In the writings of the intolerant Mr. Hobbs!

Now, Sir, let me entreat you to give theſe quotations a ſerious peruſal. By them it appears that many of the greateſt men of different ages, whoſe orthodoxy has never been called in queſtion, have not ſcrupled publiſhing and defending the very doctrines for the maintenance of which I am branded with the name of infidel. Suppoſe I had been in an error, ſurely the circumſtances that conſpired to lead me into it pleaded for milder treatment. How was it poſſible for me to conceive that you had ſtudied and confuted ſo many writers of diſtinction? High as my admiration of the abilities of the Treaſurer of Virginia ſtands, I confeſs I did not imagine that ſaints, fathers, and philoſophers, had fallen beneath the ſtroke of his all conquering arm!

But view the matter in another light. I am, you are informed, a Clergyman; I may, then, be deſirous of obtaining a pariſh. I publiſh an opinion, defended by the greateſt names; and yet in an aſſembly of Gentlemen, congregated from every part of the colony, you repreſent me as a perſon unfit for a charge of that nature. Certainly it behoves you to defend your argument, or to atone for the miſchief you have done by publicly retracting it.

You, Sir, are poſſeſſed of the confidence of your countrymen; an office which puts you beyond the reach of fortune. Providence has placed me in a much lower, though, I hope, not a leſs uſeful, ſtation; a ſtranger, dependent upon nothing but the good opinion of the inhabitants of this country, I offer myſelf a candidate for public favour. Surely neither your fortune, nor your elevated ſtation, can give you a right to violate the eternal laws of truth and juſtice.

In this letter I have endeavoured to treat you with all the reſpect in my power. It is not the turn of a period, or the harmony of a ſentence, upon which I depend; my appeal is to juſtice and equity. Let the candid and benevolent judge what I muſt feel when my livelihood and reputation were attacked at the ſame time. If the attack had been made by a ſet of perſecuting Prieſts their cenſures ſhould have been paſſed over in ſilent contempt; but as it came from a perſon reſpectable in private life, and, at the ſame time, belonging to a profeſſion hitherto famous for a

* *The caſe of toleration.*

* *See his tracts paſſim.*

† *Morgan's Mahometaniſm explained.*

First letter on toleration. Page a 45, *b* 52, *c* 55, *d* 56, *e* 76.

a determined opposition to the encroachments of tyrannical hierarchy; a profession that has consecrated to liberty a Selden, a Somers, a Talbot, and a Hardwicke, I thought it merited some animadversion. You may learn from hence how much I esteem you.

In the mean time, let not the friends of liberty be discouraged by the treatment I have met with. Truth, though obscured for a season, can never be extinguished. But still there is a necessity for patience and resolution; and the young adventurer in her cause ought always to have before him the words of Tacitus: *In ea tempora natus es, quibus firmare animum expediat constantibus exemplis.* I am, Sir, your most humble servant, HOADLEIANUS.

The TRAVELLER.

NUMBER III.

MOUNT DIKEA.

To MERIWETHER SMITH, *Esquire.*

——Vincit veritas.

IF I am tiresome to you, you must blame yourself as the origin of the evil. Had you been mindful of the good old maxim that it is more noble to retract than persevere in an error, you would have saved me trouble, and yourself (unless you be callous to the stings of remorse) much anxiety. But since, Sir, you are determined to bear the whole load of the injustice of Essex court on your own shoulders, lest one spark of such remarkable *patriotic benevolence* should be lost in obscurity, I will act the friendly part, and endeavour to lay it on with all the exactness in my power. Such virtue really deserves to be signalized. If you support the burden with fortitude you shall be the *saint*, or if you sink under it (as I am really doubtful you will, notwithstanding all your wonted audacity) you shall at least be immortalized as the *glorious martyr* of Essex county.

Your sage precepts of the importance of observing all due decorum, order, and dignity, in court, have sufficiently taught me one very useful, though lamentable truth, that we must not always trust a man from his words. *Aliud est dicere, aliud facere.* How unaccountable it is that, notwithstanding all the indecency and riot that characterized Essex court on a late decision, Mr. Smith did not even use *one or two* authoritative exertions *to rectify the abuses.* He here affords ample room to turn his own battery against himself, and I heartily wish he may not be in the very predicament he has properly enough ascribed as the basis of such disorders, *that he has not taken care enough to support dignity out of court to support it in court, and that he has, by a prostitution of himself, given rise to a licentious behaviour of the people, which, when it was really requisite, he found himself unable to rectify, and unwilling to punish*; at least from his conduct then, on his own principles, he gives no small reason for the presumption. If he be guilty, *I shall leave him to be* tormented *by that inward shame which every Gentleman in office should feel who treats with levity the laws of his country, or permits others to trample upon them.*

But I will not be worse than my promise. Since you seem so ardently to wish it, I shall take the liberty to present you with the following anecdote, by way of justification of an assertion in my first letter, *that the proceedings in Essex court are too commonly irregular and unjust.* I could wish, for your own sake, you would be more considerate, and not furnish me with materials against yourself.

Some few years since, a slave, the property of William Roane, Esquire, of Essex, stole an horse from Col. F. Waring, of the same county, and not long after was apprehended on his back, at a considerable distance from the place whence he had first taken him. The Negro and gelding were both conveyed into the county where the fact was committed. A court of Oyer and Terminer was held for his trial; the deputy King's attorney being unluckily absent, one Mr. Power, a lawyer at that bar, acted in his stead. The fact was proved, the slave found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged at a future day. The day arrives, and while the sheriff is about to put the sentence of the court into execution, is interrupted by Mr Power, who, without pardon or reprieve from the Governor, or any assignable reason, demands of the officer to dismiss the slave, promising that he would indemnify him. The sheriff cautiously refuses to comply with Power's solicitation, unless some of the *Right Worshipful Justices* would enter themselves as his securities. This measure was readily embraced by two or three of them. The unhappy felon was released, at liberty to reiterate the crime, should his inclinations again induce him to the perpetration of it; and no farther notice has been taken of it by Judge, or any person else, except being made the topic of common conversation. It was afterwards suggested to the sheriff that by this release he had rendered himself liable to an indictment, who retorted, with indifference, that he was apprehensive of no harm's accruing from it in *Essex county*, since he had for his security some of the leading men of the *court*. Ye sons of Justice! Ye friends to the laws and constitution of your country! I invoke your attention, and demand of you whether this requires a comment! Let me tell you, while your laws are thus openly set at defiance, patience degenerates into a vice.

This fact I have received, from credible witnesses, as a most sacred truth. What law, what justice, there was in this proceeding, I candidly own is far beyond my penetration. Did Mr. Power mistake the law? Surely no! It would be highly injurious to suppose a person whose profession it is to give a just interpretation of the laws should be entirely ignorant of their contents. The laws of this colony, which ought ever to be held sacred by its inhabitants, are particularly rigorous in offences of this nature; and in the preamble to the act respecting the crime and offence of stealing horses, setting forth the numerous and great losses and detriments many of his Majesty's good subjects sustain from this heinous vice, for want of due prosecution and punishment of offenders therein, very wisely enacts, "that all and every person or persons who shall apprehend and take any person guilty of the stealing of any horse, and shall prosecute him, her, or them, so apprehended and taken, until he, she, or they, be convicted thereof, such apprehenders, for his, her, or their reward, shall have and receive the sum of ten pounds, within two months after such conviction." And a little farther on observes, "that for as much as felons are much encouraged to steal horses, because a great number of persons make a trade to receive and buy of such felons the horses by them feloniously taken, and also do make it their business to conceal such offenders after the fact, knowing such felonies to be by them committed, be it therefore enacted, that if any person or persons shall receive or buy any horse that shall be feloniously taken or stolen from any other person, knowing the same to be stolen, or shall harbour or conceal any horsestealer, knowing him, her, or them, to be so, such person or persons shall be taken and received as accessory or accessories to the said felony, and being of either of the said offences legally convicted, by the testimony of one or more credible witness or witnesses, shall incur and suffer the pain of death, as a felon convicted." This law, whether we consider its end, origin, letter, or spirit, appears to me sufficiently plain and precise, without any ambiguity or saving clause to justify Mr. Power's conduct. But I do not pretend to be deeply read in the law. I sometimes, at a leisure moment, amuse myself in perusing the laws of a country, under whose happy establishment I live in such a free and perfect enjoyment of civil liberty. Perhaps an hour spent in this manner, now and then, when a vacation from *more important employments* will admit of it, would not be altogether useless *to some of the Right Worshipful Bench of Essex.* If it would not be deemed rather presumptuous, I would take the liberty to recommend it to you, *Mr. Smith*, to bestow a little of your truly *Ciceronian oratory* in elucidating and explaining the utility of such a plan. I am conscious it would be esteemed, by ingenuous and disinterested persons, as a more prudent (though perhaps not so patriotic a) conduct than to expose yourself to universal derision, in defending the errors of an *ignorant court.*

I must beg my apology for this long digression from our main point. I hope, however, to meet with your pardon, since it was, in great measure, an exaction of your own Do not be impatient, Mr. Smith; ere long you will hear again from

THE TRAVELLER.

NEWPORT (Rhode Island) May 10.

Last Friday the Lower House of Assembly of this colony unanimously came into the measures proposed by the patriotic House of Burgesses of Virginia, and appointed the Speaker, the Honourable Steven Hopkins, Esquire, Mr. Moses Brown, John Cole, William Bradford, Henry Marchant, and Henry Ward, Esquires, a committee to obtain the most early and authentic intelligence of all such acts and resolutions of the British Parliament, and measures of the Ministry, as may relate to or affect the British colonies in America, and to maintain a correspondence and communication with the other colonies respecting those important considerations. They are also directed to request of his Honour the Governor a copy of the commission to the Judges of the court of Enquiry said to be held in this colony, and of all such other papers as were laid before the said court as he can consistently give, and to lay an account of their proceedings from time to time before the House.

The Speaker is requested to transmit an account of these proceedings to the Speaker of the House of Burgesses in Virginia, and to the Speakers of all the other Houses of Representatives in North America.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 3.

Last Tuesday Mrs. Cobb, of this city, aged sixty six, who for several years had been totally blind with a cataract in each eye, was couched by Doctor GRAHAM, oculist and aurist, and in less than five minutes was restored to the blessing of sight in both eyes. The *first* person who applied to the Doctor for deafness, on his arrival from Philadelphia, May 1, was Mr. Thomas Pleasants; that Gentleman was cured, and still retains his hearing. The *first* patient with a gutta serena (a disorder hitherto deemed incurable) was Miss Peggy Hay, likewise of this city; she too was happily restored, and still enjoys her sight perfect in both eyes; and Mrs. Cobb, as above mentioned, the *first* patient on whom the Doctor has operated in a cataract. To these we may add a young Gentleman, born deaf and dumb, the *first* likewise who applied for help under that great misfortune, and who, having received benefit in hearing, and in speaking, will, it is hoped, be equally fortunate. Thus the inhabitants of this colony have been presented with indisputable specimens of Doctor GRAHAM's art, and of the success which attends his practice in the three important branches he professes. Many other instances of success might be adduced; but the limited intelligence of a newspaper forbids it, and the Doctor's established reputation renders it unnecessary. We are, at the same time, informed that there are numbers of pitiable objects blind, deaf, and dumb, who croud daily for relief, whose misfortunes (deplorable indeed!) the Doctor pretends not to cure, nor even to palliate; but the above facts are laid before the public in justice to Doctor GRAHAM, and to excite those who wish for assistance in distempers of their eyes and ears to apply immediately, as we hear he intends positively to set out on his return to Philadelphia on the fifteenth instant.

On Friday last died, at his house in Charles City, JOHN WAYLES, Esquire, attorney at law.

On Sunday last was married PHILIP LUDWELL GRYMES, Esquire, of the county of Middlesex, to Miss JUDITH WORMELEY, daughter of Ralph Wormeley, Esquire.

The Jane, Captain Ashburn, from Liverpool, and the Arnold, Captain Waterman, from London, are arrived, the former in James river, and the latter in York.

FRIDAY, June 4.

This day was executed, at the gallows near this city, Eliphalet Musgrove, for murder.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 3, 1773.

JUST imported, from Liverpool, a very large quantity of loaf and lump sugar. The public may depend on being regularly supplied with any quantity of that article on as low terms as sugar from England can be sold for. Also an assortment of other goods, viz. Irish linens, thread stockings, threads of all sorts, cutlery, crockery ware, English soap, nails, Liverpool beer by the tierce or dozen, Cheshire cheese, &c. &c. on our usual moderate terms. We shall have a constant supply of Madeira wine in quarter casks, or bottled, of the New York quality. ALLAN & TURNER.

N. B. Those who have fine cotton or thread, and are inclinable to have it made into stockings, frame knit, may, at 5s. the mens, and 4s. the womens. Those that have been made are judged to be equal to needle knit, nay, superior.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON, in the VIRGINIA, Capt. ESTEN, and to be SOLD, at my shop in Williamsburg,

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

CHYMICAL and GALENICAL; also fine sallad oil, pickles, spices, currans, prunes, figs, gold and silver leaf, ivory syringes, toothbrushes, and lancets; a great variety of patent medicines, as Doctor Norris's antimonial drops, Keyser's pills, James's fever powders, &c. &c. &c. WILLIAM PASTEUR.

*** I am in want of an apprentice for six or seven years, who must have a tolerable education, and be well disposed. A premium will be expected.

W. P.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the 19th of June, on the premises,

A TRACT of 233 acres of LAND, whereon Mr. Thomas Booth lived, near Mr. Benjamin Hubbard's, in Caroline, which has been several times advertised, and sufficiently described. Possession will be delivered on the 1st day of December next, when the money is to be paid. Purchasers may be shewn the land by applying to James Weymouth, the present tenant. EDMUND PENDLETON.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 28th instant (June) for ready money, at Urbanna, being Middlesex court day,

THREE LIKELY YOUNG

NEGROES,

belonging to the estate of George Davis, deceased, one of which is an extraordinary good wheelwright, and understands the blacksmith's business belonging thereto; also will be sold, a very fine set of blacksmith's and wheelwright's tools.

JOHN JACKSON, ROBERT DANIEL, } Executors.

On Monday the 19th of July next, being Fairfax court day, will be SOLD, if fair, if not, the next fair day, to the highest bidder, at Alexandria, in pursuance of a decree of the county court of Fairfax,

TWO third parts and the reversion of the other third (expectant upon a life) of a LOT of LAND, situate in the said town, whereof William Sewell, lately deceased, was seized. Nine months credit will be allowed, on giving bond, and approved security. HENRY GUNNELL, Sheriff.

To be LET, to the lowest bidder, at St Peter's church, in New Kent county, on Wednesday the 23d day of June, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

SOME considerable REPAIRS to be made to the CHURCH and STEEPLE. Bond and security will be required of the undertaker. About SIXTY POUNDS will be paid him in October next, and the balance in June 1774.

FOSTER WEBB,
JOHN ARMISTEAD,
WILLIAM CLAYTON,
ROBERT BOWIS,
WILLIAM MASSIE.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Amelia county a Negro woman who says her name is SUKEY, but will not, or cannot, tell her master's name; she is a slim wench, and speaks very bad English, her shift is of rolls, and her out dress Virginia cloth. The owner is desired to apply to

JOHN HOWSIN, goaler.

I INTEND to leave the colony shortly.

GEORGE WILLIAM FAIRFAX.

TAKEN up, in York county, a brindled cow and calf, with a crop in the right ear, and a swallowfork in the left. DAVID BROOK.

By his Excellency JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY ſtands prorogued to the third Thurſday in next month, but I find no urgent occaſion for their meeting at that time, I have therefore thought fit, by this proclamation, in his Majeſty's name, farther to prorogue the ſaid Aſſembly to the ſecond Thurſday in Auguſt next

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg, this 20th day of May, 1773, and in the 13th year of his Majeſty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD ſave the KING.

By his Excellency JOHN Earl of DUNMORE, his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

WHEREAS SAMUEL WALLACE, Junior, was taken up and committed to the goal of Prince Edward county by a mittimus, ſigned by two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for that county, being charged with robbing Richard Day of ſundries, and alſo with ſtealing from James Geddy, of the city of Williamſburg, ſix pair of gold ſleeve buttons, of the value of ſeven pounds ten ſhillings, and the 15th day of this month was appointed for a court to be held in the ſaid county, in order to examine the ſaid Samuel Wallace, junior, upon the ſeveral matters laid to his charge, but before that day the priſoner made his eſcape, whereupon the court proceeded, at the time appointed, to the examination of witneſſes; on conſideration whereof it was their opinion that the ſaid Samuel Wallace was not guilty of the robbery, but guilty as to the other charge of ſtealing from James Geddy as aforeſaid, and that he ought to be tried for the ſame in the General Court: I have therefore thought fit, by this proclamation, in his Majeſty's name, to offer a reward of TWENTY POUNDS current money to any perſon who ſhall apprehend the ſaid Samuel Wallace, and deliver him to the keeper of the public goal.

And all his Majeſty's officers, both civil and military, and all other his Majeſty's liege ſubjects within this dominion, are requeſted to be aiding and aſſiſting therein, as they ſhall anſwer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg aforeſaid, this 22d day of May, 1773, and in the 13th year of his Majeſty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD ſave the KING.

For SALE, at Mr. JOHN PRENTIS's ſtore in Williamſburg,

AN exceeding elegant SPINNET, in a genteel mahogany caſe, with a muſic deſk, ſpare wires, quills, &c. This inſtrument is entirely new, and was lately imported in the Virginia, Capt. Eſten. The loweſt price is TWENTY TWO POUNDS current money.

THE truſtees appointed by an act of Aſſembly, for encouraging the making WINE in this colony, give notice that they, according to the directions of the ſaid act, are ready to receive THREE POOR BOYS, to be bound apprentices to Andrew Eſtave, who is to teach them the art of cultivating vines, and making wine.

I SHALL attend at Alexandria, on the court day in June next, to diſpoſe of two tracts of LAND in that county, for ready money, or bills of exchange: One of which contains upwards of 1100 acres, lies on Four Mile Run, adjoining to Col. Carlyle's mill, about four miles from Alexandria; the ſoil is equal to any in that neighbourhood, and needs no recommendation, and, I am told, will admit of as conſtant a water mill as any on this ſide of the Ridge. The other tract contains 1159 acres, lies on the waters of Pohick, about five miles from Colcheſter, and the ſame diſtance from Pohick warehouſe. I am informed it is common foreſt land, but for pine and oak timber it is ſaid to equal any in the county. A good title will be made at the ſale.—The foregoing makes it unneceſſary to ſay I am not one of the happy few who are not in great want of caſh: I muſt, therefore, earneſtly requeſt thoſe indebted to me, either on my own, or father's eſtate account, to make payment in time, to prevent further ſales of my eſtate, or expence to themſelves. JAMES MERCER.

To be SOLD at Alexandria, on Potowmack river, on Wedneſday the 9th of June, for caſh, or good bills,

A SMALL cargo of choice GOLD COAST SLAVES, well aſſorted, and healthy; alſo a fine fellow, who underſtands the ſailmaking buſineſs. BALDWIN MATTHEWS BUCKNER.

To be LEASED for a term of years, or for life,

THREE thouſand acres of valuable LAND in Hanover county, about eight miles from the courthouſe. The land will be laid off in lots of one, two, and three hundred acres. For terms apply to GARLAND ANDERSON, and PAUL THILMAN.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen thouſand acres of exceeding good LAND in the county of Pittſylvania. For terms apply to Mr. Hugh Roſe of Amherſt, who will treat with any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and be empowered to make a legal title. THOMAS LOMAX.

ON ſerious conſideration of the preſent ſtate of our practice in the General Court, we find it can no longer be continued on the ſame terms. The fees allowed by law, if regularly paid, would barely compenſate our inceſſant labours, reimburſe our expences, and the loſſes incurred by neglect of our private affairs; yet even theſe rewards, confeſſedly moderate, are withheld from us in a great proportion by the unworthy part of our clients. Some regulation, therefore, is become abſolutely requiſite to eſtabliſh terms more equal between the client and his counſel. To effect this we have come to the following reſolution, for the invariable obſervance of which we mutually plight our honour to each other: "That after the 10th day of October next we will not give an opinion on any caſe ſtated to us but on payment of the whole fee, nor proſecute or defend any ſuit or motion, unleſs the tax, and one half the fee, be previouſly advanced; excepting thoſe caſes where we thuſe to act gratis." And we hope no perſon whatever will think of applying to us in any other way. To prevent diſappointment, however, in caſe this ſhould be done, we think it proper to give this further warning, that no ſuch application, either verbal, or by way of letter, will be anſwered or attended to in the ſmalleſt degree. We ſhould feel much concern if a thought could be entertained that the worthy part of our clients could diſapprove this meaſure. Their conduct has been ſuch as calls for our acknowledgments, and might merit exemption from this ſtrictneſs were ſuch exemption practicable; but they will readily perceive this would defeat the purpoſe, and that no diſtinction of perſons can by any means be attempted. We hope, therefore, from their friendſhip, a chearful concurrence in this our plan, ſince the requiſition is ſuch only as their punctuality would of itſelf prevent.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
EDMUND PENDLETON,
JAMES MERCER,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
PATRICK HENRY, jun.
GUSTAVUS SCOTT.

*** The ſubſcriber by no means diſapproves of the above reſolution; but as he has long determined to quit his practice as an attorney, and practiſe only as a counſel in ſuch cauſes as are ready for trial, he has declined ſigning the above, as he ſhall not engage in any cauſe for the future but ſuch in which he ſhall previouſly receive an adequate ſatisfaction for his trouble, which they may be aſſured will not be leſs than the legal fees. THOMSON MASON

Choice MADEIRA WINE,

A FEW CASES OF CLARET,
BARBADOS RUM, BRANDY,
RAISINS, AND MAHOGANY,
SOLD BY *PREESON BOWDOIN*,
IN NORFOLK.

IMPORTED, laſt fall, in the EMPEROR, THOMAS COCKERILL, maſter, two parcels of GOODS, marked M G, No. 1, a truſs; and 2, a caſe, which have not yet come to hand: I ſhall, therefore, be much obliged to any one who will inform me where I may get them; or if the perſon in whoſe care they may be will be kind enough to ſend them, by a ſafe craft, to my ſtore at Layton's warehouſe, on Rappahannock river, I ſhall eſteem it a particular favour, and thankfully pay charges. MUSCOE GARNETT.

STOLEN, or ſtrayed, from Robert Clopton's, near Bottom's Bridge, in New Kent county, about the laſt of December, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, with a ſtar in his forehead, his mane has been roached, and tail bobbed, but were almoſt grown out, paces quick, and branded on the near buttock with a heart, but ſcarcely perceivable. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to Mr. William Talman's, in ſaid county, near the Long Bridge, or to Mr. Thomas Anderſon, in Hanover county, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward. HANNAH HEWLETT.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away, laſt night, three Engliſh convict ſervants, viz. JOHN EATON, by trade a ſhipcarpenter, about 23 years of age, and 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; had on, and took with him, a blue broadcloth coat and breeches, a Damaſcus waiſtcoat, a pair of ticken trouſers, worſted ſtockings, three ſtriped cotton ſhirts, one oznabrig over ſhirt, a felt hat, and a pair of old ſhoes. ALICE EATON, alias WALKER (who goes for the ſaid John Eaton's wife) a low, well ſet woman, about 20 years of age, and has ſandy coloured hair; had on a brown ſtuff gown, a red ſtuff petticoat, and four red ſilk handkerchiefs. JOHN STEEL, by trade a cabinetmaker, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his face is much bruiſed, and his eyes very black, occaſioned by fighting; had on a light coloured waiſtcoat and breeches, a check ſhirt, an old hat, and an old pair of ſhoes, but no ſtockings. Whoever ſecures the above ſervants in any gaol, ſo that we may get them, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS, and if brought to Mr. Sampſon Matthews, in Richmond, the above reward. SAMPSON & GEORGE MATTHEWS.

*** All maſters of veſſels are hereby forwarned from carrying either of the ſaid ſervants out of the colony.

TAKEN up, in Bedford, a likely bay mare, about 8 or 9 years old, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a ſaddle ſpot on her left ſide, has no perceivable brand, and paces naturally. She had with her a ſorrel colt about two years old next ſpring, her left hind foot white, and not branded. MARY CHENAULT.

Doctor GRAHAM,

OCULIST and *AURIST*,

TAKES this method of apologizing to ſeveral of the reſpectable inhabitants of this city, who having applied to him for aſſiſtance in diſorders of their EYES and EARS, have not as yet been attended to. The great number of pitiable objects, blind, deaf, &c. who come daily for relief from all parts of the colony, has hitherto prevented him from complying with what he hath ever conſidered, not as his intereſt only, but as a duty, in the exerciſe of which he frequently experiences the moſt exalted pleaſure that the human mind is perhaps capable of enjoying.

ANY Gentleman in want of a perſon to carry on any ſort of CARPENTER's or JOINER's WORK may be ſupplied by one who underſtands both branches by applying to the printer hereof.

*** There are two more, under the ſaid perſon's directions, that would alſo engage at the ſame time.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

At a GENERAL COURT, held at the Capitol May 5, 1773.

John Upſhaw, and John Rennolds, plaintiffs, againſt John Bland, late of London, merchant, John Bland, junior, and Meſſ. Field and Call, defendants, } in chancery.

THE defendant John Bland being beyond ſea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, it is ordered, that the other defendants, who have effects of the ſaid Bland in their hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiffs unto the ſaid plaintiffs, upon their giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is further ordered, that the ſaid defendant John Bland do appear here on the 1ſt day of next court, to anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of Martin's Brandon, in the county of Prince George, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of Williamſburg. BEN: WALLER.

ARCHIBALD DIDDEP,

TAILOR,

WILLIAMSBURG,

TAKES this method of informing the public that he has removed from his former habitation to a houſe contiguous to Doctor Paſteur's, where he carries on his buſineſs in all its different branches. He returns his moſt grateful acknowledgments to all thoſe who have hitherto been pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, and hopes for a continuance of it, as they may rely upon their work being executed with the greateſt care and punctuality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

*** He alſo makes LADIES

RIDING HABITS

in the neateſt and moſt genteel manner.

To be SOLD, at public auction, on Monday the 14th of June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, purſuant to a decree of the worſhipful court of King William county, to ſatisfy a debt due from Thomas Adams to the eſtate of John Ruſſell, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND containing 200 acres, about ſix miles above King William courthouſe, whereon is a good new dwellinghouſe, kitchen, and other convenient outhouſes, garden, &c. This is the place commonly called the Burnt Ordinary, and where the ſale will be. Alſo 200 acres, adjoining the aforeſaid, and 50 acres, whereon the ſaid Adams formerly lived, about four miles above the courthouſe. The whole is good level grain land. Twelve months credit will be allowed, giving bond, with good ſecurity.

CARTER BRAXTON,
JOHN QUARLES,
ARCHIBALD GOVAN,
WILLIAM AYLETT,
JAMES Q. RUSSELL, } Truſtees.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince George county, on the 11th of this inſtant (May) a Negro man who calls himſelf JACK, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, appears to be about 50 years old, and ſays he belongs to James Holy, of Norfolk; had on, when committed, an oznabrig ſhirt, a linen jacket, black breeches, a light duroy cloſe bodied coat, and an old great coat. The owner is deſired to apply to HENRY BATTE.

TAKEN up, in King William, a ſmall bay mare, with a blaze in her face, about 4 feet 4 inches high, appears to be about 12 or 13 years old, and has a colt, but no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. THOMAS BUTLER.

TAKEN up, in James City county, three white weathers, one marked with a crop, hole, and underkeel, in each ear, another with a flower-de-luce in each ear; the other is unmarked, and was a lamb laſt year. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 12s. 6d.

RICHARD BRACK.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

At a GENERAL COURT, held at the Capitol May 5, 1773.

Arthur Edie, and James Laird, of London, merchants and partners, plaintiffs, againſt
Robert Jardine, late of London, merchant, and George Mitchell, defendants; } In chancery.

THE defendant Robert being beyond ſea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, it is ordered, that the other defendant, who hath effects of the ſaid Robert in his hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiffs unto the ſaid plaintiffs, upon their giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is further ordered, that the ſaid defendant Robert do appear here on the 1ſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of St. George, in the county of Spotſylvania, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of Williamſburg.

BEN: WALLER.

TAKEN up, in New Kent, a grey mare, 4 feet 5 inches high, about 5 years old, and paces well, but has no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. WILLIAM WILKINSON.

STRAYED from King George courthouſe, the 4th of March laſt, a black mare, about 15 hands high, with a ſwitch tail and hanging mane, trots and gallops, paces ſlow, and clumſy made, about 12 years old, not branded, as remembered; ſhe was bred in the upper end of Stafford by one Mr. Balls, and is ſuppoſed will make that way. Whoever will deliver the ſaid mare to Thomas Jett, Eſquire, merchant at Leed's town, ſhall receive TWO PISTOLES, or if to the ſubſcriber, in Glouceſter county, THREE POUNDS.

JOSEPH SEAWELL.

A SOBER, DILIGENT,

JOURNEYMAN BARBER,

WHO UNDERSTANDS

WIGMAKING AND HAIRDRESSING,

WILL MEET WITH ENCOURAGEMENT

BY APPLYING TO THE PRINTER HEREOF.

RUN away from *Eltham*, on *Sunday* the 10th of *January*, a light Mulatto fellow named OTHO, about 5 feet 9 inches high, freckled in the face, has light grey eyes, and brown hair, which he wears tied behind, his ſkin under his clothes is very white, and had on, when he went away, a blue cloth waiſtcoat, and a coat of the ſame, with a red velvet cape. I expect he will endeavour to paſs for a white man. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from harbouring or carrying the ſaid ſlave off at their peril. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any perſon who will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any gaol, and give notice thereof.

BURWELL BASSETT.

FOR SALE,

THE plantation whereon the ſubſcriber lives, in King and Queen, about a mile and a half from Todd's warehouſe, containing 657 acres, in good order for cropping, with a large peach and apple orchard thereon beginning to bear, and a quantity of low grounds, which may be made good meadow with very little expence. The dwellinghouſe, kitchen, and other outhouſes, have been built between four and five years. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

To be RENTED, for a TERM of YEARS,

THE MILLS at the falls of James river, in the town of Manchester, which conſiſt of a double ſawmill, a griſtmill, with two pair of ſtones, for country work, which is worth about 400 barrels of corn the year, a merchantmill with four pair of beſt French burſtones, and all conveniencies neceſſary for carrying on the manufacturing buſineſs in the beſt manner; likewiſe a good dwellinghouſe with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar and large fireplace in it; as alſo a large ſtore houſe, cooper's ſhop, ſtable, blackſmith's ſhop and tools, and a lot of two acres and a half encloſed about the works. The ſtream affords water enough for as many more mills, and the works are ſo ſituated that they are out of danger from freſhes, having never received any damage but from the unparalleled one in May 1771. Theſe works, being placed within a few yards of navigation, and in the moſt flouriſhing part of the country, where any quantity of wheat may be purchaſed, the buſineſs of manufacturing, as well as the Weſt India trade, may be carried on to as great advantage as any where on the continent, and a ready market may be had for any quantity of plank, ſcantling, &c. The ſaw and griſtmills are now finiſhed, and the merchantmill will be finiſhed by the 1ſt of September next. Any perſon inclinable to rent the ſaid works may know the terms by applying to

JOHN MAYO.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 6, 1773

Qui viſum vitam dat.——&c.

THE infinitely wiſe AUTHOR of nature has aſſigned to the EYES and EARS the moſt uſeful and important offices of life. The ſtructure of thoſe delicately tender organs is ſo exquiſitely minute, the mechaniſm and properties of their various parts ſo admirably curious, that they may be ſtiled, with propriety, the miracles of nature. The great variety of dangers and diſeaſes, manifeſt and occult, to which thoſe precious ſenſes are expoſed, the little attention that hitherto has been paid to the improvement of this noble ſcience, and ſo few, properly qualified, have engaged in its practice, that to ſtudy them in any degree ſuitable to their importance is full buſineſs for life.

The ineſtimable bleſſing and great advantages which attend a perfect enjoyment of the ſight and hearing are obvious to all; but the deplorable and truly pitiable condition of the blind and deaf is attended with ſuch ſolitary diſcomfort, ſuch gloomy ideas, and conſtant uneaſineſs of mind, as no one can be truly ſenſible of who has not, in ſome meaſure, experienced it himſelf. How noble, therefore, how deſerving of the niceſt cultivation, muſt that art be, that can reſtore ſight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, ſpeech to the dumb, and keep in order the ſprings of thoſe maſterpieces of creative wiſdom! That art muſt needs be divine, becauſe, thus aſſiſted, our minds are inſpired with the grandeſt apprehenſions of Almighty GOD!

To the INHABITANTS of VIRGINIA.

Doctor GRAHAM, OCULIST and AURIST,

MOST reſpectfully offers his beſt ſervices, and acquaints them that he may be conſulted at his apartments at Mr. Hyland's, in this city, in all diſorders of the eye and its appendages, and in every ſpecies of deafneſs, hardneſs of hearing, ulcerations, noiſe in the ears, &c. Thoſe perſons, who have had the unſpeakable misfortune of being born deaf and dumb, and thoſe who labour under any impediment in their ſpeech, by applying perſonally, will probably be aſſiſted. Thoſe perſons, likewiſe, whoſe eyes are utterly periſhed or ſunk in their heads may have the deformity removed by artificial eyes, ſo curiouſly fixed and adapted to the orbits, as to have, in appearance, the beauties, motion, &c. of a natural eye in its healthy ſtate.

Medicine and ſurgery have always been his favourite ſtudy; but the ſtructure and diſeaſes of thoſe tender, ſympathetic, and nearly connected organs, juſt mentioned, have for many years particularly engaged his attention and practice; whence, regardleſs of vague conjectural hypotheſis, he hath on rational principles, deduced methods of cure, improved and confirmed by the moſt accurate obſervations in a courſe of practice, the moſt extenſive, and, perhaps, the moſt ſucceſsful of any of his cotemporaries in Europe, or on this vaſt continent.

Notwithſtanding it has ever been a cuſtom with the profeſſed oculiſts and auriſts of Europe to conceal their method of practice and to refuſe to communicate to any one the knowledge they poſſeſſed, yet, as his concerns in England will not permit him to remain long in America, and in order that his method may be rendered of as diffuſive utility as poſſible, he propoſes to inſtruct and appoint, after a ſeries of actual practice, *one* perſon in every province, through which he may paſs, to ſucceed him in treating, after the moſt improved method, the diſeaſes of the eyes and ears, and to communicate to them, from time to time, ſuch diſcoveries and improvements as may reſult from future practice. A premium will be expected, and none need apply but thoſe who have been regularly bred to the profeſſion of phyſic or ſurgery.

The candid and intelligent inhabitants of theſe parts of the Britiſh colonies can readily diſtinguiſh true merit from pretended knowledge: To conciliate, therefore, their favour, Doctor *GRAHAM* begs leave to aſſure them that, with tenderneſs and moderation, even to the pooreſt individual, his beſt abilities ſhall at all times be exerted to ſerve them; and as the ſucceſs which daily attends his practice is a better teſtimony of his ſkill than any thing he might advance in his own behalf, let it ſuffice only to mention that, after ſeveral years ſtudy at the juſtly celebrated Univerſity of Edinburgh, he has travelled in purſuit of knowledge, in his favourite branches, attending the infirmaries and hoſpitals, as well as the lectures of the moſt eminent profeſſors in Europe. In the courſe of his practice at Philadelphia, ſeveral hundred patients have been cured or relieved of the following diſorders, many of which had been of long ſtanding, and deemed incurable by other practitioners, even by Gentlemen who otherwiſe do honour to the profeſſion, the ſucceſs attending their practice ſufficiently evincing that they are worthy and capable of the great, the important charge with which they are entruſted. The chief diſorders are as follow, viz. Total, partial, and periodical blindneſs; weakneſs and dimneſs of ſight; ſquinting; pain, ſwelling, and inflammation of the eyes; ſpots, ſpecks, pearls, or films, occaſioned by the ſmallpox, blows, or extraneous ſubſtances; weak, watery, red, ſpongy, and ulcerated eyelids; ſpaſmodic twitching of the muſcles; involuntary weeping of the tears; tumours and excreſcencies; *fiſtulæ lachrymales*. Total and periodical deafneſs; thickneſs of hearing; pain and inflammations; painful ſenſations in conſequence of loud ſounds; cracking, itching, continual, and remitting noiſes in the ears; offenſive runnings occaſioned by colds, ſwelling, ſwimming, picking, and improper applications, or by long and ſevere ſickneſſes; inſects and extraneous bodies getting into the ears; ulcerations with caries of the bones, *polypi*, &c. and ſeveral perſons born deaf and dumb; impediments in their ſpeech, &c.

*** Buſineſs in Philadelphia will not permit the Doctor to remain in this city longer than the 15th of June. Thoſe, therefore, who have occaſion for his aſſiſtance will be pleaſed to apply immediately. The poor who apply, properly recommended, will be aſſiſted *gratis*, with advice, medicines, or manual operations, as their reſpective caſes may require; and for that purpoſe he will appropriate every morning, Sundays excepted, between the hours of five and ſeven.

Æquè pauperibus prodeſt, locupletibus æquè,
Æquè neglectum pueris ſenibuſque nocebit. Hor.

The Doctor, next fall, on his progreſs from Philadelphia to Charleſtown in South Carolina, will tarry a few days at each of the places hereafter mentioned, where thoſe perſons whoſe circumſtances or ſituation have hitherto precluded them from the benefit of applying for aſſiſtance in their reſpective complaints, may have an opportunity of conſulting him, viz. Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Newcaſtle, Hobb's Hole, Urbanna, Peterſburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Suffolk, &c.

FOR SALE,

SEVEN or eight unimproved LOTS in the town of Charlotteſville, Albemarle county, ſeveral of them lying on the main ſtreet, one very near the courthouſe, and ſeveral others very convenient. Alſo ſeveral tracts of land lying on the branches of Buck Mountain creek, upon Doyle's and Morman's rivers, in the ſaid county, to wit, one of 822 acres, one of 650 acres, one of 400 acres, one of 364 acres, one of 300 acres, one of 260 acres, one of 144 acres, and one of 130 acres. Great part of the ſaid lands are very rich, and are allowed, by thoſe who know them, to be as good as any in Virginia for producing fine, large, clean tobacco, are convenient to church, courthouſe, and mills, and are well watered and timbered. Thoſe who chuſe to purchaſe will be allowed a reaſonable credit, and may view the lands, and know the particulars, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the upper end of Hanover county.

BENJAMIN BROWN.

FOR SALE,

THE tenement at preſent occupied by Captain James Gunn, in that part of the town of Richmond called Shockoes, on the north ſide of the falls of James river, with a number of convenient houſes upon it, well adapted for either a merchant, tavernkeeper, or private Gentleman, rented at forty pounds a year; alſo the public ſtorehouſe at the ſame place, rented at fifteen pounds a year; the two half acre lots, No. 400 and No. 676, in the ſame town; the valuable lot of one hundred acres of timbered land, near the ſame, known by the deſcription of No. 799; alſo the two half acre lots, No. 116 and No. 267, in the town of Mancheſter or Rocky Ridge, on the ſouth ſide of the falls of James river. For terms apply to Joſhua Storrs of Richmond, or to the ſubſcriber.

THOMSON MASON.

FAUQUIER, May 1, 1773.

HAVING adminiſtered on my deceaſed huſband John Ball's eſtate, I do hereby appoint Richard Lee, and Henry Lee, Eſquires, or either of them, to tranſact the buſineſs of that eſtate; to whom all perſons that have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are to make them known, and thoſe that are indebted are to make payment.

MARY BALL, Adminiſtratrix.

FOR SALE,

SEveral valuabe tracts of land, adjoining each other, on both ſides of Chappawamſick Run, in the counties of Stafford and Prince William, containing 2600 acres, being the ſeat whereon the ſubſcriber formerly reſided. Theſe lands are ſituate four miles above Aquia warehouſes, and four miles below the town of Dumfries, the ſoil of more than half of it exceeding good; there is on it as fine a mill ſeat as any in the colony, upon a large and never failing ſtream. There is a great appearance of iron ore, and a large quantity of white oak and pine timber, a tolerable commodious dwellinghouſe, a great number of convenient outhouſes, good orchards, and ſeveral tenements in order for cropping. There are alſo 200 acres of fine meadow ground, half of which was ſowed in timothy laſt fall and this ſpring. A more particular deſcription will be unneceſſary, as it is preſumed that any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will view the premiſes; and the ſubſcriber earneſtly entreats all ſuch to form their ideas of the value of this eſtate from their own obſervations, and not from any accounts they may receive from others, as there are ſome perſons, who are thought goodnatured, worthy men, amuſe themſelves with decrying the property of their neighbours, even at the expence of truth, and under the maſk of friendſhip to the perſon injured. And the ſubſcriber is more particular in this caution, as he hath formerly received ſeveral ſevere injuries of that kind from one in that neighbourhood. The above lands are under the incumbrance of two mortgages; the one for a conſiderable ſum, made by the ſubſcriber himſelf, the other for an inconſiderable ſum, made by the perſon of whom he purchaſed one of the ſmall tracts, which mortgages are to be firſt paid out of the money ariſing from the ſale. For terms apply to

THOMSON MASON.

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